

MEXICO.

THE EMPIRE IN A BAD WAY.

THE EMPRESS GONE TO EUROPE

A Revolution in Guanajuato.

HAVANA, July 19, 1866.

The Empress of Mexico (so called) arrived here on the 17th, on her way to Europe. She was received with all the honors of Royalty, although she did not land, and proceeded on her journey the next day.

The news from Mexico represents the situation of the Empire as daily growing more critical. The fall of Matamoros has costed great dismay. The Imperialist newspapers are excited and partial in their discussions of the situation.

A French steamer arrived at Vera Cruz with 300 troops of the Foreign Legion.

The *Piso del Imperio*, official organ of the Empire, says the Empress has gone to Europe to treat upon the interests of Mexico, and to arrange several international affairs. She is expected back in November next.

Ogario Rosado, who fought under Juarez at Puebla, has raised an insurrection in Guanajuato.

President Salcedo has been made a Colonel on the staff of the Auxiliary Division.

President Juarez at Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1866.

Mr. Romero, the Mexican Minister, received to-day official news from the vicinity of Chihuahua, which stated that the Emperor had left the city, and was en route to the capital. The streets are thoroughly cleaned every morning, before day-break, the principal ones being twice swept by hand, and the dust taken up in pans, after the manner of a thrifty housewife. At night, there are not only the street-lamps, but lights are placed on the curbstones at every corner. Standing at the intersection of the principal thoroughfares, these long lines of lanterns present a very gay appearance, and add to the feeling of safety. In times of quiet, the people of Chihuahua, like those of all the other towns of Mexico, retire early, and very few are seen in the streets after 10 o'clock—the city being reigned until morning to the care of the watchmen and military patrols. At 9 o'clock in the evening these patrols start in four companies from the Grand Plaza, in different directions, led by corps of drummers, who make the violins respond with the deafening noise. Then comes the band, keeping time to the march, which are beaten at intervals through the night, calling the half-hours, which they repeat from one to another from station to station, while the solemn clang of the great Cathedral bells, every hour or two, increases the rather romantic associations always connected with this interesting city.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, CHIHUAHUA, June 17, 1866.

The Citizen President of the Republic left El Paso on the 10th inst., and arrived to-day in this city, where he comes to continue his tour of the provinces in the exercise of the National Government. All the roads are now free from the influence of foreign forces. The citizens of Chihuahua always needed by their patriotism, have taken still more pains than ever on former occasions to make the greatest and most enthusiastic demonstrations of their respect and regard for the Chief Magistrate of the Republic.

On other occasions this department has announced the changes of residence of the National Government caused by the exigencies of the war, it has been stated, and it is therefore to be expected that the President may be and under any circumstances be willing to remain in this city, until he succeeds finally through the patriotic courage and constancy of the Mexican people.

LUGO DE ZELOA.

To the Citizens Governor.

The Situation in Mexico.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE RAINS—POLITICAL SITUATION

—THE NEW REVENUE LAW—MAXIMILIAN'S INDIAN POLICY—FUTURE OF THE MEXICAN INDIAN SOCIETY

—THE IMPERIAL RAILROAD—PRECAUTIONS AGAINST AN INUNDATION—A LEVEE BEING BUILT AROUND THE CAPITAL—YELLOW FEVER IN VERA CRUZ—SOCIETY IN MEXICO—IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS—ARTES—RELICS—INFLUENCE OF EUROPEAN SOCIETIES UPON THE MEXICANS—THE EMPEROR'S REPORTS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF MEXICO.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 18, 1866.

The rainy season is just commencing in, at least, Central Mexico, and henceforth until about the commencement of the first "Noches" next Fall, we shall have had roads and high rates of teaming between this city and Vera Cruz. The grand highway, however, has been very much improved in the last two seasons, several hundred workmen being constantly employed by the Government for that purpose. The works substantially and thoroughly done, being a sort of macadamizing, which, as far as I have seen accomplished, officially results the best roads in the country. They are continually putting down the steep places. This results by the way, in a curiosity of architecture. In many places the masonry of the old Spaniards is in an good condition as when first constructed. Not even the numerous earthquakes to which it has been subjected for more than a century have been able to dislodge it. The many bridges will be considerably improved by the Government for that purpose. The stone arches, which are really a marvel of industry, His hand is seen everywhere. The Clemencia, which for years has been suffered to run to waste, is now a scene of charming promenades, neatly trimmed foliage, statues and fountains. Every morning it is crowded with the gayety and fashion of the city flocking thither to hear the fine French band, who play for us the music of the world. The bridge, which was constructed by the School of Mines, has undergone extensive repair by Maximilian's direction; the streets have everywhere been put in order, new and beautiful stones have been cut through and laid up, when lately gloomy and uneven courses occupied valuable space; the National Museum, which was fast going to destruction and was being deplored by its superintendents, has been renovated, rearranged, catalogued and placed in proper keeping, nearly every building in the city has been inspected, and in particular in point of repair. The Emperor's improvements, in the matter of public furniture, new opera houses, new boulevards, new hotels, new banks, new theatres, new hives, new bonnets—which, I presume to say, the seafarines are just beginning to venture upon, to the sacrifice of the graceful mantilla—and innumerable novelties are introduced which the Mexican eye is quick to see and adopt regardless of expense, for these people are very imitative, and ashamed of nothing more than to be considered, they or their capital, as at all provincial in character.

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